



ROYAL FAMILY FLAG



NUMI KINGDOM FLAG



ORIGINAL BERBERS NATIONS COMMISSION FOR INDIGENOUS
SOVEREIGNTY THROUGH LAW
 (NUMIDIAI COMMISSION)



PREAMBLE *and* CONSTITUTION

The Royal Manifesto *of* The Crown Kingdom *of* Numi-Numidia

We, the Citizens of The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia Decentralized Sovereign Kingdom, in the exercise of our own Sovereignty and willing to implement the Numidian Theocratic and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, in our Nation and globally, hereby declare ourselves to be:

DETERMINED to end poverty and hunger, in all their forms and dimensions, and to ensure that all human beings can fulfil their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment,

EAGER to protect Planet Earth from degradation, through sustainable consumption and production, sustainably managing its natural resources and taking urgent action on climate change, so that it can support the needs of the present and future generations.



RESOLVED to ensure that all human beings can enjoy prosperous and fulfilling lives and that economic, social, environmental and technological progress occurs in harmony with Mother Nature.

WILLING to foster peaceful, just and inclusive societies which are free from fear and violence. There can be no Sustainable Development without peace and no peace without Sustainable Development.

PREPARED to implement our Numidian Education Program, which is composed of Bachelor, Master and Doctorate Degrees if Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development, in our Nation and Globally in order to create and Advanced Civilization here on Planet Earth that will bring Humanity to higher levels of existence.

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM APRIL 15th 2015 C.E.
(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

CHAPTER I: SOVEREIGNTY OF THE KINGDOM OF Numi-Numidia

ARTICLE 1: NAME

1. The official name shall be The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia.

ARTICLE 2: FOUNDING PRINCIPLES

2. The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia is founded on the principles of the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development, which ensure the safeguard of all Human Beings, Living Forms and Planet Earth:

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere;

Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture;

Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages;

Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all;

Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls;

Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all;

Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all;

Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;

Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation;



Goal 17. Reduce inequality within and among countries;

Goal 17. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;

Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns;

Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts;

Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development;

Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss;

Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels;

Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.

ARTICLE 3: DECENTRALIZED SOVEREIGN KINGDOM

1. The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia Decentralized Sovereign Kingdom shall be composed of one (1) Planetary Government, seven (17) Continental Governments and one hundred and ninety seven (197) National Governments.

2. Each National Government will be in charge of the Establishment and Operation of a Smart City State of The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia.

3. The Establishment of the entire Decentralized Sovereign Kingdom is part of the Millennium Master Plan of The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia.

SOVEREIGN AUTHORITY

The King of Numi exercises His sovereign authority in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and legislation. He represents the Kingdom with respect to foreign powers. Total or partial review of the Constitution is subject to joint agreement by the King and the Royal Council, an assembly elected by Numidian citizens. Legislative power is shared between the Prime Minister who initiates laws and the Royal Council that passes them. Executive power is under the supreme authority of the King, and the Kingdom is governed by a Prime Minister who represents Him, who is in turn assisted by a Royal Council of Government. The Prime Minister and the Government Ministers are responsible to the King for the administration of the Kingdom. In law, judicial power is held by the King. The present Constitution states that He delegates full exercise of these powers to the courts and tribunals that dispense justice in His name.



ARTICLE 4: POLITICAL SYSTEM

1. The Kingdom of Numi shall be a Constitutional Monarchy.

ARTICLE 5: LANGUAGE

2. English shall be the official language of The Kingdom of Numi.

ARTICLE 6: PRINCIPAL OF LAW

1. This Constitution, in accordance with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development, shall be binding on all the Governments as well as upon all Numidian Citizens and visitors.
2. The Kingdom of Numi recognizes the principles of the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development that are based on equality, the right of all Citizens to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and prosperity, and the responsibility of all Citizens to protect Humanity and Planet Earth from destruction.

CHAPTER II: RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF INDIVIDUALS

1. The Kingdom of Numi, in alignment with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development, recognizes human dignity to be inalienable and therefore seeks to maintain and guarantee the inviolable rights of the individual, which constitute the foundation of political order, peace, and social justice. The enumeration of rights herein is to be construed as illustrative, not exhaustive. Any right not explicitly or by implication ceded to The Kingdom of Numi is retained by the individual.

ARTICLE 7: EQUALITY OF CITIZENS

1. All Citizens are equal before the Law. No court or Government agent shall be permitted to discriminate against any Citizen on the basis of birth, sex, origin, or religion as per the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development.
2. *No public authority shall create conditions that substantially abridge the equality or liberty of Citizens, except where such individuals are held awaiting trial or have been convicted of a crime.*
3. *All Citizens shall be educated on the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development and are expected to demonstrate the resulting Positive Ethical Behavior in their life. It is understood that lack of Proper Education is the reason why Humanity, Life Forms and Planet Earth are at risk today.*





ARTICLE 8: FREEDOM OF SPEECH, ASSEMBLY, AND ASSOCIATION

1. No Law shall substantially abridge expression, communication, or exchange of information.
2. Censorship or any other means of ideological control by Law or decree of any Government actor or agent shall be prohibited.
3. The right of Citizens to assemble for any lawful purpose shall not be abridged, except to the extent necessary in order to prevent excessive infringement upon the free movement of goods or people, personal injury, or property damage.
4. The right to associate for lawful purposes, and to create and maintain managerial, professional, or trade associations shall not be abridged.
5. Any Citizen with direct interest in a matter, shall have the right to petition public authorities.

ARTICLE 9: THE FREEDOM OF RELIGION

1. Freedom to manifest one's Theocratic or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are necessary in order to maintain public safety, order, and health, and for the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
2. The Kingdom of Numi shall not establish an official religion, nor require any person to disclose his or her religion or religious beliefs.

ARTICLE 17: THE RIGHT TO HUMAN DIGNITY

1. All individuals have the right to physical and moral integrity, No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel or inhumane punishment. Instead, individuals shall receive psychological and educational assistance when in need.
2. It is understood that criminality is the result of lack of Proper Education and torture and inhumane punishment do not rehabilitate the criminal but instead reinforce his vengeance against the Society.
3. All individuals have the right to receive a Proper Education that will teach them what is right and what is wrong in order to live an Ethical and Prosperous life.
4. All individuals are fully responsible for their acts and should they be involved in any criminal activity, as defined by The Kingdom of Numi Law, they will be judged by the competent Tribunal and execute their sentence.

ARTICLE 17: THE RIGHT TO DUE PROCESS

1. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedures as are established by the Constitution and the Laws duly passed in accordance with it.
2. Death penalty is not supported by the Kingdom of Numi, as this act is in total contradiction with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development. Instead, a Rehabilitation Program, to be established by Law, will be administered to the faulty person and should he demonstrate no changes in his Ethical Behavior, the faulty person will be expelled for Life from the Kingdom of Numi.
3. Executive detention shall take no longer than such a time as is reasonably necessary in order to carry out those inquiries necessary to determine whether probable cause exists. In all cases, the detained shall be brought before a judge within 72 hours of being brought into custody.



4. *The Law shall establish a procedure in order that detained will be informed of the charges against him or her, and that the Court may determine the lawfulness of the detention. The Law shall establish a procedure to restore any fundamental rights compromised by the detention of a person.*
5. *No one shall be held criminally or administratively liable for any act or omission that was lawful at the time the act or omission occurred. No bill of attainder shall be passed.*
6. *No person shall twice be put in jeopardy of life, limb, or deprivation of property for the same offense.*
7. *No one shall be forced to testify against himself in a criminal or administrative proceeding. No one shall be held criminally or civilly liable on the basis of the witness testimony without opportunity to cross examine the witness.*

ARTICLE 12: RIGHT TO JURISPRUDENCE AND LEGAL COUNSEL

1. All persons have right to jurisprudence and to have a ruling founded in the Law and to trial with due process before an impartial tribunal. Any person accused of a felony shall have the right to a jury trial. In criminal cases, the accused shall have the right to competent counsel and a prompt public trial.

ARTICLE 13: RIGHT, PRIVACY AND SECURITY

1. No one may enter a dwelling or any premises against the will of the owner unless a lawful warrant, supported by probable cause, is first issued.
2. *The expectation of privacy of communication within the dwelling or other premises shall be maintained, except upon a reasoned court order.*
3. *The right to financial and banking secrecy shall be protected by Law, and disclosure only permitted to the extend necessary to protect litigants from prejudice, or upon a court order determining the existence or probable cause that a crime has been committed and that the ordered degree of financial disclosure will more likely than not aid in bringing further crime to light or bringing the perpetrator of the crime to justice.*

ARTICLE 14: CRIMES IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS

1. No act committed on foreign soil shall be prosecuted in The Kingdom of Numi, unless the act substantially abridges the rights or privileges of a Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi or compromises the integrity of the Government.
2. *No Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi shall be extradited for a crime unless the act or acts of which a person is accused constitutes a felony as defined by The Kingdom of Numi Law.*

ARTICLE 15: RIGHT TO PROPERTY AND EARNINGS

1. No tax shall be paid to the Government by the Numidian Citizen based primarily upon the amount of his income, wages, earnings or property holdings, nor shall any tax be paid to the Government as a portion of Corporate Profits.
2. No one shall be deprived of property without just compensation, or, in case of criminal or civil penalties, without due process of Law.



ADOPTING RIGHTS FOR INDIGENOUS PEOPLE INTO NUMI KINGDOM

Human rights and fundamental freedoms as recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁴ and international human rights law.

Article 2

Indigenous peoples and individuals are free and equal to all other peoples and individuals and have the right to be free from any kind of discrimination, in the exercise of their rights, in particular that based on their indigenous origin or identity.

Article 3

Indigenous peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development.

Article 4

Indigenous peoples, in exercising their right to self-determination, have the right to autonomy or Self-government in matters relating to their internal and local affairs, as well as ways and means for Financing their autonomous functions.

Article 5

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinct political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, while retaining their right to participate fully, if they so choose, in the political, economic, social and cultural life of the State.

Article 6

Every indigenous individual has the right to a nationality.

Article 7

1. Indigenous individuals have the rights to life, physical and mental integrity, liberty and security of person.

2. *Indigenous peoples have the collective right to live in freedom, peace and security as distinct peoples and shall not be subjected to any act of genocide or any other act of violence, including forcibly removing children of the group to another group.*

Article 8

1. Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.

2. States shall provide effective mechanisms for prevention of, and redress for:

(a) *Any action which has the aim or effect of depriving them of their integrity as distinct peoples, or of their cultural values or ethnic identities;*

(b) *Any action which has the aim or effect of dispossessing them of their lands, territories or resources;*



- (c) *Any form of forced population transfer which has the aim or effect of violating or undermining any of their rights;*
- (d) *Any form of forced assimilation or integration;*
- (e) *Any form of propaganda designed to promote or incite racial or ethnic discrimination directed against them.*

Article 9

Indigenous peoples and individuals have the right to belong to an indigenous community or nation, in accordance with the traditions and customs of the community or nation concerned. No discrimination of any kind may arise from the exercise of such a right.

Article 17

Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories. No relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.

Article 17

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to practice and revitalize their cultural traditions and customs. This includes the right to maintain, protect and develop the past, present and future manifestations of their cultures, such as archaeological and historical sites, artefacts, designs, ceremonies, technologies and visual and performing arts and literature.

2. *States shall provide redress through effective mechanisms, which may include restitution, developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples, with respect to their cultural, intellectual, religious and spiritual property taken without their free, prior and informed consent or in violation of their laws, traditions and customs.*

Article 12

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to manifest, practice, develop and teach their spiritual and religious traditions, customs and ceremonies; the right to maintain, protect, and have access in privacy to their religious and cultural sites; the right to the use and control of their ceremonial objects; and the right to the repatriation of their human remains.

2. States shall seek to enable the access and/or repatriation of ceremonial objects and human remains in their possession through fair, transparent and effective mechanisms developed in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 13

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to revitalize, use, develop and transmit to future generations their histories, languages, oral traditions, philosophies, writing systems and literatures, and to designate and retain their own names for communities, places and persons.

2. *States shall take effective measures to ensure that this right is protected and also to ensure that indigenous peoples can understand and be understood in political, legal and administrative proceedings, where necessary through the provision of interpretation or by other appropriate means.*





Article 14

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish and control their educational systems and institutions providing education in their own languages, in a manner appropriate to their cultural methods of teaching and learning.
2. *Indigenous individuals, particularly children, have the right to all levels and forms of education of the State without discrimination.*
3. *States shall, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, take effective measures, in order for indigenous individuals, particularly children, including those living outside their communities, to have access, when possible, to an education in their own culture and provided in their own language.*

Article 15

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the dignity and diversity of their cultures, traditions, histories and aspirations which shall be appropriately reflected in education and public information.
2. *States shall take effective measures, in consultation and cooperation with the indigenous peoples concerned, to combat prejudice and eliminate discrimination and to promote tolerance, understanding and good relations among indigenous peoples and all other segments of society.*

Article 16

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to establish their own media in their own languages and to have access to all forms of non-indigenous media without discrimination.
2. *States shall take effective measures to ensure that State-owned media duly reflect indigenous cultural diversity. States, without prejudice to ensuring full freedom of expression, should encourage privately owned media to adequately reflect indigenous cultural diversity.*

Article 17

1. Indigenous individuals and peoples have the right to enjoy fully all rights established under applicable international and domestic labour law.
2. *States shall in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples take specific measures to protect indigenous children from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development, taking into account their special vulnerability and the importance of education for their empowerment.*
3. *Indigenous individuals have the right not to be subjected to any discriminatory conditions of labour and, inter alia, employment or salary.*

Article 18

Indigenous peoples have the right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by the selves in accordance with their own procedures, as well as to maintain and develop their own indigenous decision-making institutions.



Article 19

States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent before adopting and implementing legislative or administrative measures that may affect them

Article 20

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and develop their political, economic and social systems or institutions, to be secure in the enjoyment of their own means of subsistence and development, and to engage freely in all their traditional and other economic activities.
2. *Indigenous peoples deprived of their means of subsistence and development are entitled to just and fair redress.*

Article 21

1. Indigenous peoples have the right, without discrimination, to the improvement of their economic and social conditions, including, inter alia, in the areas of education, employment, vocational training and retraining, housing, sanitation, health and social security.
2. *States shall take effective measures and, where appropriate, special measures to ensure continuing improvement of their economic and social conditions. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities.*

Article 22

1. Particular attention shall be paid to the rights and special needs of indigenous elders, women, youth, children and persons with disabilities in the implementation of this Declaration.
2. *States shall take measures, in conjunction with indigenous peoples, to ensure that indigenous women and children enjoy the full protection and guarantees against all forms of violence and discrimination.*

Article 23

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for exercising their right to development. In particular, indigenous peoples have the right to be actively involved in developing and determining health, housing and other economic and social programmes affecting them and, as far as possible, to administer such programmes through their own institutions.

Article 24

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to their traditional medicines and to maintain their health practices, including the conservation of their vital medicinal plants, animals and minerals. Indigenous individuals also have the right to access, without any discrimination, to all social and health services.
2. *Indigenous individuals have an equal right to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. States shall take the necessary steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of this right.*

Article 25

Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual relationship with their traditionally owned or otherwise occupied and used lands, territories, waters and coastal seas and other resources and to uphold their responsibilities to future generations in this regard.



**Article 26**

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used or acquired.
2. Indigenous peoples have the right to own, use, develop and control the lands, territories and resources that they possess by reason of traditional ownership or other traditional occupation or use, as well as those which they have otherwise acquired.
3. States shall give legal recognition and protection to these lands, territories and resources. Such recognition shall be conducted with due respect to the customs, traditions and land tenure systems of the indigenous peoples concerned.

Article 27

States shall establish and implement, in conjunction with indigenous peoples concerned, a fair, independent, impartial, open and transparent process, giving due recognition to indigenous peoples' laws, traditions, customs and land tenure systems, to recognize and adjudicate the rights of indigenous peoples pertaining to their lands, territories and resources, including those which were traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used. Indigenous peoples shall have the right to participate in this process.

Article 28

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to redress, by means that can include restitution or, when this is not possible, just, fair and equitable compensation, for the lands, territories and resources which they have traditionally owned or otherwise occupied or used, and which have been confiscated, taken, occupied, used or damaged without their free, prior and informed consent.
2. Unless otherwise freely agreed upon by the peoples concerned, compensation shall take the form of lands, territories and resources equal in quality, size and legal status or of monetary compensation or other appropriate redress.

Article 29

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the conservation and protection of the environment and the productive capacity of their lands or territories and resources. States shall establish and implement assistance programmes for indigenous peoples for such conservation and protection, without discrimination.
2. States shall take effective measures to ensure that no storage or disposal of hazardous materials shall take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples without their free, prior and informed consent.
3. States shall also take effective measures to ensure, as needed, that programmes for monitoring, maintaining and restoring the health of indigenous peoples, as developed and implemented by the peoples affected by such materials, are duly implemented.





Article 30

1. Military activities shall not take place in the lands or territories of indigenous peoples, unless justified by a relevant public interest or otherwise freely agreed with or requested by the indigenous peoples concerned.

2. *States shall undertake effective consultations with the indigenous peoples concerned, through appropriate procedures and in particular through their representative institutions, prior to using their lands or territories for military activities.*

Article 31

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their cultural heritage, traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions, as well as the manifestations of their sciences, technologies and cultures, including human and genetic resources, seeds, medicines, knowledge of the properties of fauna and flora, oral traditions, literatures, designs, sports and traditional games and visual and performing arts. They also have the right to maintain, control, protect and develop their intellectual property over such cultural heritage, traditional knowledge, and traditional cultural expressions.

2. *In conjunction with indigenous peoples, States shall take effective measures to recognize and protect the exercise of these rights.*

Article 32

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine and develop priorities and strategies for the development or use of their lands or territories and other resources.

2. *States shall consult and cooperate in good faith with the indigenous peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free and informed consent prior to the approval of any project affecting their lands or territories and other resources, particularly in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources.*

3. *States shall provide effective mechanisms for just and fair redress for any such activities, and appropriate measures shall be taken to mitigate adverse environmental, economic, social, cultural or spiritual impact.*

Article 33

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to determine their own identity or membership in accordance with their customs and traditions. This does not impair the right of indigenous individuals to obtain citizenship of the States in which they live.

2. *Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the structures and to select the membership of their institutions in accordance with their own procedures.*

Article 34

Indigenous peoples have the right to promote, develop and maintain their institutional structures and their distinctive customs, spirituality, traditions, procedures, practices and, in the cases where they exist, juridical systems or customs, in accordance with international human rights standards.



Article 35

Indigenous peoples have the right to determine the responsibilities of individuals to their communities.

Article 36

1. Indigenous peoples, in particular those divided by international borders, have the right to maintain and develop contacts, relations and cooperation, including activities for spiritual, cultural, political, economic and social purposes, with their own members as well as other peoples across borders.

2. *States, in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take effective measures to facilitate the exercise and ensure the implementation of this right.*

Article 37

1. Indigenous peoples have the right to the recognition, observance and enforcement of treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements concluded with States or their successors and to have States honour and re- spect such treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

2. *Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted*

as diminishing or eliminating the rights of indigenous peoples contained in treaties, agreements and other constructive arrangements.

Article 38

States in consultation and cooperation with indigenous peoples, shall take the appropriate measures, including legislative measures, to achieve the ends of this Declaration.

Article 39

Indigenous peoples have the right to have access to financial and technical assistance from States and through international cooperation, for the enjoyment of the rights contained in this Declaration.

Article 40

Indigenous peoples have the right to access to and prompt decision through just and fair procedures for the resolution of conflicts and disputes with States or other parties, as well as to effective remedies for all infringements of their individual and collective rights. Such a decision shall give due consideration to the customs, traditions, rules and legal systems of the indigenous peoples concerned and international human rights.

Article 41

The organs and specialized agencies of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations shall contribute to the full realization of the provisions of this Declaration through the mobilization, inter alia, of financial cooperation and technical assistance. Ways and means of ensuring participation of indigenous peoples on issues affecting them shall be established.



Article 42

The United Nations, its bodies, including the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, and specialized agencies, including at the country level, and States shall promote respect for and full application of the provisions of this Declaration and follow up the effectiveness of this Declaration.

Article 43

The rights recognized herein constitute the minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples of the world.

Article 44

All the rights and freedoms recognized herein are equally guaranteed to male and female indigenous individuals.

Article 45

Nothing in this Declaration may be construed as diminishing or extinguishing the rights indigenous peoples have now or may acquire in the future.

Article 46

1. Nothing in this Declaration may be interpreted as implying for any State, people, group or person any right to engage in any activity or to perform any act contrary to the Charter of the United Nations or construed as authorizing or encouraging any action which would dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States.

2. *In the exercise of the rights enunciated in the present Declaration, human rights and fundamental freedoms of all shall be respected. The exercise of the rights set forth in this Declaration shall be subject only to such limitations as are determined by law and in accordance with international human rights obligations. Any such limitations shall be non-discriminatory and strictly necessary solely for the purpose of securing due recognition and respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for meeting the just and most compelling requirements of a democratic society.*

3. *The provisions set forth in this Declaration shall be interpreted in accordance with the principles of justice, democracy, respect for human rights, equality, non-discrimination, good governance and good faith.*



CHAPTER III: PROHIBITIONS

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

ARTICLE 16: PROHIBITIONS IN THE KINGDOM OF NUMI

1. Weapons of all sorts are prohibited in The Kingdom of Numi except for the Authorized Security Personnel and for security reasons only. Weapon means anything used, designed to be used or intended for use in causing death or injury to any person, or for the purpose of threatening or intimidating any person and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, includes a firearm. The Board of Privy Royal council will establish a specific Law on this subject.

2. *Drugs of all sorts are prohibited in The Kingdom of Numi except for medical use and only for pain relief. Drugs are degrading Human Beings and this is in total contradiction with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development. The Board of Privy Royal council will establish a specific Law on this subject.*

3. *Prostitution of all sort is prohibited in The Kingdom of Numi. Prostitution degrades women and those who are using it and this is in total contradiction with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development. The Board of Privy Royal council will establish a specific Law on this subject.*

4. *Briberies and Corruptions of all sorts are prohibited in The Kingdom of Numi. Briberies and Corruptions are the source of unfair business, financial irregularities, economic collapse and inequalities between Human Beings, which is in total contradiction with the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development. The Board of Privy Royal council will establish a specific Law on this subject.*

CHAPTER IV: THE SOVEREIGN

1. A Kingdom, as an institution, predates the formation of The Kingdom of Numi. The selection of this form of Government is based on the historical stability, as well as its ability to provide continuity, create an atmosphere of security, and safeguard the wealth of its Citizens and visitors from excessive taxation and redistribution.

ARTICLE 17: THE REIGNING MONARCH

1. The Reigning Monarch shall be known as the King or the Queen or the High King of the Board of Privy Royal council, and is the symbol and guarantor of the security, continuity, and independence of The Kingdom of Numi.





ARTICLE 18: DUTIES OF THE REIGNING MONARCH

1. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council sees that the Constitution is followed without deviations by the Governmental Staff, including the Board of Privy Royal council, the Board of Executives, the Board of Officers as well as all Numidian Citizens and visitors.
2. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council is the Chair and is the most powerful member on the Board of Privy Royal council, who provides leadership to the Privy Royal council.
3. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council shall have full authority to appoint and dismiss Ministers, Deputies, Secretaries and Officers of any Governments.
4. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council shall appoint and accredit diplomatic representatives to foreign states, and shall receive credentials of foreign representatives.

ARTICLE 19: POWERS AND PRIVILEGES OF THE REIGNING MONARCH

1. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council may exercise the prerogative of Grace and Will.
2. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council may bestow titles and honours for exceptional deeds

or services beneficial to The Kingdom of Numi.

3. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council may appoint and dismiss any members of the Board of Privy Royal council and inferior officers in accordance with Chapter IV of this Constitution.

4. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council shall be immune from suit, except to the extent that a suit is brought for the purpose of enforcing the terms of this Constitution.

ARTICLE A-20: ROYAL BLOODLINE AND THE PRODUCING OF AN HEIR

1. Preservation of the Royal Bloodline

The continuation of the Royal House of Numi shall rest solely upon the sacred duty to preserve and extend the Royal Bloodline through direct biological descent. Only children born of the High King and his officially recognized Royal Wives shall be considered legitimate heirs to the Throne.

2. Right of the High King to Take Multiple Wives

In pursuit of securing the future of the monarchy, the High King reserves the absolute right to take more than one wife, provided such unions are recognized by Royal Decree. These marriages shall serve the sovereign purpose of producing legitimate royal offspring to continue the bloodline of the Crown.

3. Failure to Produce an Heir

If a Royal Consort is unable to bear a child, the King may, at his sole discretion and guided by wisdom, take an additional wife to fulfill the divine responsibility of fathering royal heirs. Such actions are deemed necessary for the stability and continuity of the Kingdom.

4. Prohibition of Surrogacy or External Lineage

The use of surrogates, adoption, or children born outside the Royal Bloodline shall be strictly prohibited from succession or royal recognition. No child outside of the King's direct blood shall be regarded as a Prince, Princess, or heir to the Throne under any condition.



5. Royal Offspring Recognition

Any child born of the High King and his Royal Consort(s) shall be verified and documented by the Royal Household and affirmed by the Board of Privy Royal Council as a rightful bearer of royal lineage. No external institution shall have authority to question or interfere in matters of Royal progeny.

6. Divine Purpose of Royal Legacy

The production of a legitimate heir is a sacred duty of the Crown, and the Royal Family shall honor this tradition with utmost dignity and reverence, ensuring that the Royal Line remains pure, unbroken, and blessed through generations.





ARTICLE B-20: SUCCESSION

1. Exclusivity of Royal Succession

Succession to the Throne of the Kingdom of Numi shall be strictly reserved for the direct bloodline descendants of the reigning High King of the Board of Privy Royal Council. No individual outside of the Royal Family, by marriage, appointment, association, or any other means, shall be eligible to inherit, assume, or claim the Throne under any circumstance.

2. Rightful Heirs

Upon the death, abdication, or formal resignation of the High King, the Throne shall pass to the Queen, or to a Prince or Princess of direct royal descent, with preference given to the eldest qualified heir, whether male or female, as determined by the High King.

3. Substitution by Lineal Descent

In the event that a direct child of the High King predeceases the monarch, their rightful and legitimate issue (offspring) shall inherit the place and position of their parent in the line of succession, in accordance with the principle of primogeniture and direct royal bloodline.

4. Succession in Absence of Direct Issue

If the High King leaves no living child or issue, succession shall pass only to another direct royal family member—namely, a Queen, Prince, or Princess—who shares verifiable royal bloodline descent from the reigning or previous sovereigns.

5. Minor Heirs and Regency

Should the designated heir to the Throne be under the age of eighteen (18) at the time of succession, the next qualified royal family member who is at least eighteen (18) years of age shall serve as Regent and govern in the heir's name until the rightful heir reaches the age of maturity. The Regent shall act with all responsibilities of the Crown but shall not be declared sovereign.

6. Privy Council Oversight

All matters concerning royal succession shall be reviewed, confirmed, and resolved by a unanimous vote of the Board of Privy Royal Council prior to any coronation or installation of a new sovereign. The Council shall act in accordance with the written intent and succession plan of the reigning High King.

7. Immutability of Succession Rights

This Article shall not be altered, repealed, or circumvented by any body, individual, or authority external to the Crown. Any attempt to claim succession outside of the Royal Family or contrary to the provisions laid out herein shall be considered null, void, and an act of treason against the Crown of Numi.

CHAPTER V: THE BOARD OF THE PRIVY ROYAL COUNCIL

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

ARTICLE 21: PURPOSE

1. The Board of Privy Royal council, the Board of Secretaries and the Board of Officers shall be responsible for carrying out the functions of the Governments and delivering the services to the Citizens of The Kingdom, based on the Government Organizational Structure of The Kingdom of Numi.

2. Individual members of the Board of Privy Royal Council, Board of Secretaries and Board of Officers shall be responsible for their respective Divisions, Departments and Sections, and, in that function, report directly to the Prime Minister, who ultimately will report to the High King of the Board of Privy Royal council.



2. The Prime Minister is the sole Senior Governor who has authority to report directly to the High King of the Board of Privy Royal council and is in charge of the entire Government Organizational Structure, including its establishment and operation.



Numi Kingdom file number_KNOT1

NUMICDL-REF (2015)022

Page | 18

The Structure of Kingdom of Numi



The Palace Of The Crown

HOUSE OF EL'OSIRIS Families Of The Crown

Clans

Community and Society

Fraternal Organization

The Crown Defense & Security

Kingdom

Foreign Relations

Health & Clinical Research

Businesses

Organizations

Project & Development
Corporations

Associations

Religious Groups

Spiritual Groups

Kingdom Body Politics Government

Government Palace

Numi Kingdom
&

Type of Government

Administration

Ministers & Politicians

Administration of Justice

Lawyer

Transportation

Agriculture

Media

Banks

&

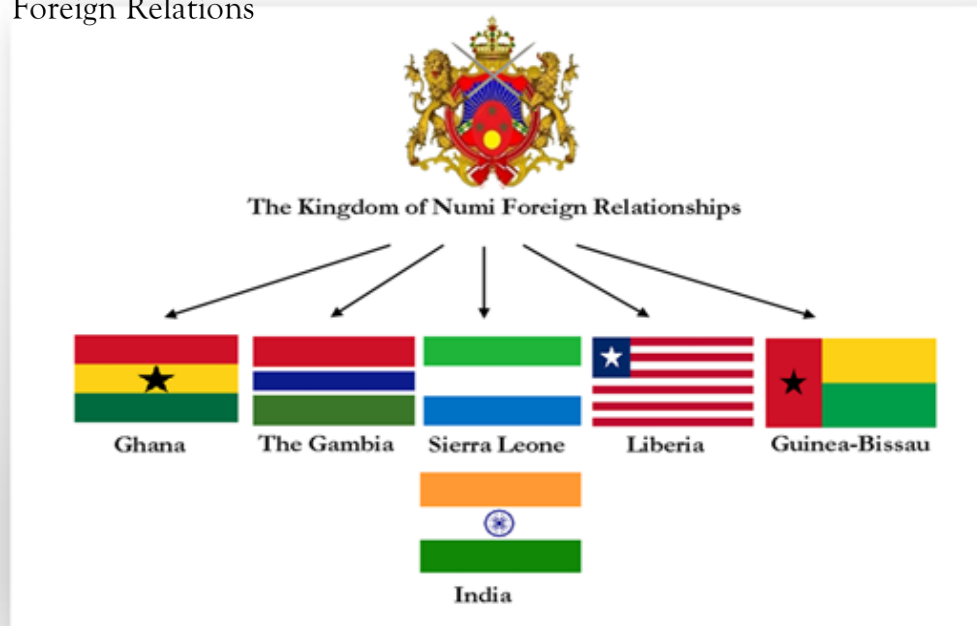
Banking Groups



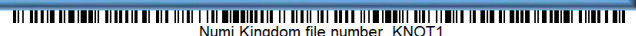
The Kingdom of Numi-Numidia sovereign entity
<https://privateofficeofnumikingdom.org/>
<https://numikingdom.org/>



Foreign Relations



Environmental plan



1. The Prime Minister is the Senior Government of The Kingdom of Numi and it is composed of:

A BOARD OF PRIVY ROYAL
COUNCIL Ministry of Art and
Culture Ministry of Finance
Ministry Royal Ambassadorship
Ministry of Crown Defense
Ministry of Foreign Affairs/Diplomatic Relations
Ministry of Justice Solicitor-General (Una Jagose QC)
Ministry of Environmental and Services
Minister of Health Council of Recruiters
Minister of Education
Minister of Information and Technology
Ministry of Economic Trade
Ministry of Ministry of Agriculture

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 10th, 2022 C.E.)

I. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
II. Ministry of Finance
III. Ministry of Information and Technology
IV. Ministry of Health
V. Ministry of Energy and Environment
VI. Ministry of Trade and Economic Development
VII. Ministry of Women, Children and Youth
VIII. Ministry Education
IX. Ministry of Justice
X. Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism

2. The 17 National Governments are composed of:

A Board of Privy Royal council
A Board of Secretaries
A Board of Officers.

3. Each Board of Privy Royal council is

composed of: A Prime Minister or
Continental Governor
A Deputy Prime Minister or Deputy Continental Governor
A Minister of Legal Affairs or Commissioner for Legal Affairs
A Minister of Administration or Commissioner for Administration
A Minister of Citizenship or Commissioner for Citizenship
A Minister of Sustainable Development or Commissioner for Sustainable Development
Several Ambassadors (at Large, Continental and National)
Several State Ministers or State Commissioners





4. Each Board of Secretaries is composed of:

An Executive Secretary
 An Establishment Secretary
 A Promotion Secretary
 A Treasury Secretary
 A Citizenship Secretary
 A Certification Secretary
 A Sustainable Development Internal Secretary
 A Sustainable Development External Secretary
 A Sustainable Development Expansion Secretary.
 Several Deputy Secretaries.

4. Each Board of Officers is composed of:

Human Resources Senior Officer
 Information Technology Senior Officer
 Inspections and Reports of Analytics Senior Officer
 Promotion and Marketing Senior Officer
 Disbursement Senior Officer
 Records and Assets Senior Officer
 Numidian Citizen Education Senior Officer
 Corporations and Licenses Senior Officer
 Property and Leasehold Senior Officer
 Examination Senior Officer
 Review Senior Officer
 Certification Senior Officer
 Social Affairs Senior Officers
 Economic Development Senior Officer
 Environmental Senior Officer
 Public Relations Senior Officer
 Consulate and Embassy Senior Officer
 Citizenship Nominee Senior Officer
 United Nations Relations Senior Officer
 Transfer of Knowledge Senior Officer
 Advanced Civilization Senior Officer
 Several Junior Officers

7. The High King of the Board of Privy Royal council may, at any time, remove any Minister, Deputy, Secretary, Officer and Diplomat of any Government from his or her post. Titles bestowed for services or deed, however, shall remain with the holder unless revoked due to commission of treason or a felony.



ARTICLE 23: GOVERNMENT ORGANIZING STRUCTURE

1. The Kingdom of Numi Decentralized Sovereign Kingdom is a Constitutional Monarchy that has existed since the 15th of April 2015.
2. The Constitution of a Nation is important because it protects individual freedom and its fundamental principles and laws govern the country where it is applied. The Constitution places the government's power in the hands of the citizens and limits the power of the government.
3. The Kingdom of Numi shall become the first Nation on Planet Earth that will integrate the Numidian Theocratic and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals into its Constitution as they are both based on the Greater Good for the Greater Number of Life Forms. Therefore, The Kingdom of Numi shall implement the Numidian Theocratic and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in all its Sovereign Territories.
4. A citizen is a participatory member of a political community. Citizenship is gained by meeting the legal requirements of a national, state, or local government. A nation grants certain rights and privileges to its citizens.
5. The Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program allows every human being to acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to shape a sustainable future.
6. The Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program means including key sustainable development issues into teaching and learning; for example, climate change, disaster risk reduction, biodiversity, poverty reduction, and sustainable consumption.
7. It also requires participatory teaching and learning methods that motivate and empower learners to change their behavior and take action for sustainable development.
8. The Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program consequently promotes competencies like positive thinking, imagining positive future scenarios and making decisions in a collaborative way.
9. A person who wants to become a Numidian Citizen must acquire the Knowledge, Skills, Attitudes and Values necessary to shape a Sustainable Future. Therefore, the Numidian Citizenship will be only granted to those who go successfully through the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program and successfully get their Certificates.
17. The Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program as a Product is a finished high quality good or service, delivered in the hands of the person it serves, in exchange for money. In other words, it is not a product at all unless it is exchanged with money.



17. A product is something that can be exchanged with other activities in return for support. The support usually adds up to food, clothing, shelter, money, tolerance and cooperation.

12. Based on the above definitions we can see that the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development Education Program is a High-Quality Service that can be exchanged for money. It will also attract tolerance and cooperation from the United Nations and the International Community as it based on Increased Awareness of Human Beings and the implementation of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals.

13. The Numidian Citizen shall become a Model Citizen who applies the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in his life, thus participating to the survival of Humanity and Planet Earth.

14. The Numidian Citizen shall become the main asset of The Kingdom of Numi and its value, as a Human Being, will be higher than anything on Planet Earth.

15. Only a Numidian Citizen shall be allowed to incorporate a Company, acquire a License to Operate and Lease Lands in The Kingdom of Numi.

16. Only a Numidian Citizen shall be allowed to be part of The Kingdom of Numi Governments.

17. The Government Organization Structure is a Chart that shows what Functions are done in the Organization, the Order they are done in, and Who is Responsible for getting them Done. The Government Organization Structure shows the Pattern of Organizing to obtain a Sustainable Final Product that can be exchanged for money or support.

18. The Sustainable Final Product of The Kingdom of Numi is: “a Certified Numidian Citizen who can apply the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable development in his life and in the Society at large”.

19. Once the Numidian Citizen gets his Certificate he will be allowed to incorporate a Company, acquire a License to Operate or Lease Lands for development in The Kingdom of Numi Territories.

20. The Kingdom of Numi shall be 170% Tax Exempt in order to attract a multitude of Numidian Citizens that will invest and participate to the development of The Kingdom of Numi. Therefore, the Main Income of the Kingdom of Numi shall be generated by Citizenships, Incorporation of Businesses, Acquisition of Licenses to Operate and Lease of Lands.

21. The Constitution of The Kingdom of Numi shall reflect the integration of the Numidian Theocratic and the Sustainable Development and shared with a Multitude of Sovereign Nation sin order to be recognized as a Sovereign Kingdom.



22. A Multitude of Numidian Citizens shall be certified, demonstrating the commitment of the Numidian Citizens to apply the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development in their life, and this information shall be shared with the United Nations.

ARTICLE 24. GOVERNMENTAL FUNCTIONS

1. The Executive Division coordinates and supervises the Government's activities, so it runs smoothly, produces its services viably and delivers its services to new Numidian Citizens and the Society in high volume and quality.
2. The Office of the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council sees that the Constitution is followed without deviation, keeps The Kingdom of Numi' premises in good standing and creates additional Lands to accommodate the expansion of The Kingdom of Numi. The Central Bank of The Kingdom of Numi and the 170% Redeemable Gold Digital Currency (KOA GOLD) are also part of this Office.
3. The Office of the Prime Minister does the Government's planning, coordinates and gets all the functions of the Government done. Keeps the Government solvent, viable, producing and expanding in all its Divisions and Departments on a daily basis.
4. The Office of the Minister of Legal Affairs, handles the external environment of the Kingdom of Numi and takes care of all Legal Affairs.
5. The Establishment Division is fully responsible for the Establishment of the Government of The Kingdom of Numi.
6. The Department of Human Resources hires Certified Numidian Citizens and properly places them, as Government Staff, for the benefit of the Numidian Citizen and the Governments. Gets the new and existing Government Staff educated and apprenticed to do their jobs.
7. The Department of Information Technology sets up standard IT Systems, including Blockchain Technology, and gets established Networks so that all communications, information and data of the Governments coming in, going out and stored are properly handled. It also keeps the Data Base updated and operational for use by other Departments.
8. The Department of Inspections and Reports of Analytics collects and accurately graphs the Governments' statistics for Executive use. Maintain a high level of Ethical Behavior among the Governments' Staff. Inspects the Government's activities so any difficulties inhibiting the expansion of The Kingdom of Numi are detected and reported upon to the proper executive for swift resolution.



9. The Promotion Division makes the Numidian Citizenship and Numidian Education Program widely known and demanded Worldwide, creating a high volume of individuals obtaining it.

17. The Department of Promotion and Marketing does informative e-mailings, magazines and other promotion materials based on survey results, to inform the Numidian Citizens on the Government's services and the published material is offered to new and existing Numidian Citizen to enroll in the Numidian Education Program or Incorporate a Company or Acquire a License to Operate or Lease Lands for Development or relocate in a Smart City State.

17. The Department of Digital Media is responsible for the design, editing, proof reading and publishing of all Digital Media of The Kingdom of Numi. This includes the Numidian Education Program, Incorporation of Companies, Acquisition of License to Operate, Lease of Land for Development and the Smart City States Worldwide.

12. The Department of Sales contacts Numidian Citizens who have expressed interest in the Numidian Education Program, Business Incorporation, License to Operate, Leasehold Agreement and close the sale.

13. The Treasury Division handles the financial matters and assets of the Government so it can deliver its services and remain solvent.

14. The Department of Income handles incoming funds received in exchange for the Government's Services so they are properly recorded. Accurately maintains Numidian Citizens accounts Data Base and collects all credit owned to the Government.

15. The Department of Disbursements disburses funds for purchasing and the payment of all bills, as well as pays the Government Staff, so its financial obligations are fulfilled and the other Governmental Divisions and Departments have the wherewithal to produce their services

16. The Department of Records and Assets handles the Government's supplies, keeps precise records of all financial transactions, does necessary bookkeeping and financial reports and preserves assets and reserves.

17. The Citizenship Division provides excellent quality services with no delay to the Prospective and Certified Numidian Citizens.

18. The Department of Citizenship Education delivers the Numidian Education Program to Prospective Numidian Citizens rapidly, in high quantity and with excellent quality.

19. The Department of Corporations and Licenses registers new Businesses and delivers Licenses to Operate to Certified Numidian Citizens with excellent quality of service.

20. The Department of Leasehold Agreement properly registers Lease of Land Agreements with Certified Numidian Citizens with excellent quality of services.





21. The Certification Division sees that each Numidian Citizen has fully understood each part the Numidian Education Program so that he can apply what he has learned in his Life.
22. The Department of Examinations provides exams to make sure that the Numidian Citizen has correctly assimilated the Knowledge contained in the Numidian Education Program, passing the Numidian Citizens to Review or Certifications so that every Numidian Citizen is Certified or corrected until he gets Certified.
23. The Department of Review makes the Numidian Citizen, who has failed his exams, to study again the Knowledge that wasn't not fully assimilated and send it back to the Department of Examinations to take new exams.
24. The Department of Certifications issues and records valid attestations of Knowledge that have been assimilated by the Numidian Citizen during the Numidian Education Program, thus making him a Certified Numidian Citizen who is allowed to get a job in the Kingdom of Numi Government, incorporate a Business, get a License to Operate and Lease Land for Development in The Kingdom of Numi.
25. The Sustainable Development Internal Division is in charge of implementing the 17 Sustainable Development Goals in The Kingdom of Numi by inciting Certified Numidian Citizens to create Businesses that will support the implementation of the 17 SDGs.
26. The Department of Social Affairs is in charge of implementing the following SDGs in The Kingdom of Numi and to get Certified Numidian Citizens to incorporate Businesses in alignment with these SDGs: No Poverty; Zero Hunger; Good Health and Well-Being for People; Quality Education; Gender Equality; Reducing Inequalities; Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions.
27. The Department of Economic Development is in charge of implementing the following SDGs in The Kingdom of Numi and to get Certified Numidian Citizens to incorporate Businesses in alignment with these SDGs: Decent Work and Economic Growth; Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure; Sustainable Cities and Communities; Responsible Consumption and Production; Partnerships for the Goals.
28. The Department of Environment is in charge of implementing the following SDGs in The Kingdom of Numi and to get Certified Numidian Citizens to incorporate Businesses in alignment with these SDGs: Clean Water and Sanitation; Affordable and Clean Energy; Climate Action; Life Below Water; Life on Land.
29. The Sustainable Development External Division is in charge of promoting The Kingdom of Numi' implementation of the Advanced Theocratic and the SDGs in its Territory through Public Relations, Government Relations and Diplomatic Relations with the 197 Nations of Planet Earth



30. The Department of Public Relations is in charge of creating excellent Government Relations with the 197 Nations of Planet Earth by promoting The Kingdom of Numi' implementation of Advanced Theocratic and the SDGs in its Territory.

31. The Department of Consulates and Embassies is in charge of establishing Consulates, Embassies, National Ambassadors and State Consuls in the 197 Nations of Planet Earth, thus creating Diplomatic and Trade Relations with the hosting countries.

32. The Department of Citizenship Nominees is in charge of promoting The Kingdom of Numi through the Consulates and Embassies. The National Ambassadors and State Consuls select the future Numidian Citizens after they have successfully passed the Readiness Program of The Kingdom of Numi.

33. The SDGs Expansion Division is in charge of promoting The Kingdom of Numi' implementation of the SDG's in its Territory through Public Relations, Government Relations and Diplomatic Relations with all the Institutions under the United Nations.

34. The Sustainable Development Expansion Division is in charge of promoting The Kingdom of Numi to the United Nations, to assist Governments with their restructuration and to establish the Advanced Civilization, here on Planet Earth.

35. The Department of United Nations Relations is in charge of creating excellent relations with all the Institutions under the United Nations by promoting The Kingdom of Numi' implementation of Advanced Theocratic and the SDGs in its Territory.

36. The Department of Transfer of Knowledge is in charge of compiling all the Data and Information collected during the Implementation of Advanced Theocratic and the SDGs in the Territory and to assist the 197 Nations of Planet Earth in the restructuring of their Governments.

37. The Department of Advanced Civilization is in charge of establishing the Advanced Civilization of The Kingdom of Numi, here of Planet Earth.

ARTICLE 25: LEGISLATION

1. It is the power of the Board of PrivyRoyal council to propose and to approve any Law otherwise consistent with this Constitution, the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development. Any legislation so approved shall be submitted by the Prime Minister to the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council for approval. Should the High King of the Board of Governor submit notice of disapproval of the legislation within ten days of its passage, the Board of PrivyRoyal council shall again vote on the legislation after a period of ten days or more days has elapsed after such notification. Should the Board of PrivyRoyal council approve the legislation a second time, the legislation shall become Law notwithstanding the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council' opposition.



2. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall provide for the promulgation of all Laws passed by the same. No Law shall take effect until such date as provided in the legislation, and in no case except a bona fide emergency shall any Law take effect until a period of ten days elapses after promulgation. Promulgation shall take place by such method appointed by Law.

ARTICLE 26: POWERS OF THE BOARD OF PRIVYROYAL COUNCIL.

1. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to provide for the protection and management of land, water, flora, and fauna to the extent that such legislation remains consistent with this Constitution, the Numidian Theocratic and Sustainable Development.
2. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to establish building codes and zoning regulations to the extent necessary to protect Citizens and visitors from physical danger or property damage, to promote property value, commerce, and tourism, and to the extent necessary to implement Section 1 of this Article.
3. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to create and maintain essential public services, including postal services, utilities, hospitals, educational institutions, and transportations services. The Board of PrivyRoyal council may authorize and implement the lease and licensing and conditions upon the lease and licensing of any public services included in this Article.
4. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to license or maintain or sell under such conditions, and as appropriate, media of any and every kind, including, but not limited to radio, television, telephone and internet.
5. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to take reasonable steps to promote the development and conservation of the historical, cultural, and artistic heritage of The Kingdom of Numi.
6. The Board of PrivyRoyal council may establish Customs duties and fees otherwise consistent with this Constitution, and provide for the collection and disbursement of such duties and fees.
7. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to borrow funds on the credit of The Kingdom of Numi, and provide for the repayment of borrowed funds from the treasury.
8. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall be empowered to define and set penalties for crimes to the extent that such power is consistent with the provisions of this Constitution.
9. The Board of PrivyRoyal council may provide for the establishment of Secretaries and Officers to fill the Government Organizational Structure.
17. The Board of PrivyRoyal council shall have the power to regulate commerce to the extent consistent with other provisions in this Constitution.



17. Upon request of the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council, the Board of PrivyRoyal council may, to the extent consistent with other provisions of this Constitution, take necessary steps to promote and protect the health, safety, and welfare of Citizens.

12. Each Governor shall organize and administrate those Divisions, Departments and Sections to which the Governor is assigned by the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council.

ARTICLE 27: INDIVIDUAL ROYAL TITLES

1. Individual Royal Titles shall be awarded only to Members of the Planetary Government, Continental Governments and National Governments.

2. Members of the Planetary Government shall be awarded the Rank of Five (5) Star Individual Royal Title, Members of the Continental Governments shall be awarded the Rank of Four (4) Star Individual Royal Title and Members of the National Governments will be awarded the Rank of Tree (3) Star Individual Royal Title.

3. Members of National Governments shall be promoted to the Continent Governments based on their loyalty and production.

4. Members of Continental Governments shall be promoted to the Planetary Government based on their loyalty and production.

5. Members of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments shall be dismissed based on their lack of loyalty and lack of production.

6. Members of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments shall be expelled for life based on the severity of their High Crimes.

7. Members of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments that have been dismissed shall be re-appointed to a lower Government or shall become Numidian Citizens only.

8. Members of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments who have been expelled for life based on the severity of their High Crimes shall lose all their Certificates, Benefits and Investments.

The spouse of a Member of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments shall be awarded the same Rank and Individual Royal Title unless the spouse is also a Member of the Planetary, Continental and National Governments. In this case the spouse will use the Rank and Individual Royal Title related to his/her position in the Government.



CHAPTER VI: THE JUDICIARY

ARTICLE 28: THE JUDICIARY

1. Adjudicative power shall be vested in an Independent Judiciary.
2. The Judiciary shall be vested with both the Law and Equity powers, and shall decide all cases in controversy and criminal prosecutions.
3. The Judiciary shall consist of a High Court and such inferior courts as the Board of PrivyRoyal council shall establish.
4. All Judges shall be paid compensation from the Department of Treasury.
5. All Judges, regardless of rank, shall be appointed by the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council with the approval of the majority of the Board of PrivyRoyal council and shall serve, during good behavior, for six-year renewable terms. In cases of initial appointments of Judges of any court, Judges may be appointed for terms of less than six years, at the discretion of the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council, for the purpose of promoting continuity by staggering the terms of Judges sitting on the same or parallel courts.
6. The office of Judge or Justice is not comparable with any other public post, nor with the exercise of active interests in commercial or industrial activities.

ARTICLE 29: COMPOSITION OF THE HIGH COURT

1. No less than three and no more than seven Justices shall sit on the High Court. In no instance shall a case before the High Court be heard by less than three Justices, except with the consent of all parties.

ARTICLE 30: JURISDICTION AND DUTIES OF THE HIGH COURT

1. The High Court shall have original jurisdiction over all cases involving disputes with the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council, Ministers, Secretaries and Officers of the Government regarding their respective responsibilities and powers under this Constitution.
2. The High Court shall have either original or elective appellate jurisdiction, as established by statute, over any case arising under this Constitution.
3. The High Court may elect to take appellate jurisdiction over any case in controversy or criminal prosecution.
4. It shall be within the discretion of the High Court to hear any case filed in any court where there has been an alleged infringement or imminent infringement or any right guaranteed under Chapter II of this Constitution, regardless of whether such case would be designated a “case in controversy”.
5. The High Court shall be responsible for administrative, procedural, and ethical oversight of all lower courts.
6. Decisions of the High Court shall be final and binding on all parties, except in such instances where the High Court may elect to rehear a case, or, in criminal and administrative cases, where the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council may elect to grant Royal Pardon.



CHAPTER VII: CITIZENSHIP

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

ARTICLE 31: ACQUISITION OF CITIZEN STATUS

1. Any natural person born to at least one parent who at time of the child's birth is a Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi shall be, upon proper registration, considered a Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi for any and every purpose, unless and until such Citizenship status is lost in accordance with another provision of this Constitution.
2. Any person, upon proper request or application and after having successfully completed the Numidian Education Program, shall be considered a Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi and eligible for a Government position, incorporation of business, acquisition of license to operate and lease of land for development, unless and until such Citizenship status is lost in accordance with another provision of this Constitution.
3. The Kingdom of Numi recognizes dual Citizenship. The acquisition or retention of Citizenship of a country other than The Kingdom of Numi shall be permitted within the reasonable discretion of the High King of the Board of Governor.

ARTICLE 32: LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP STATUS

1. The status of Citizen of The Kingdom of Numi, once acquired, may only be lost as a result of HIGH CRIMES against The Kingdom of Numi as listed in ARTICLE 33.

ARTICLE 33: HIGH C R I M E S

1. Publicly depart The Kingdom of Numi without cause.
2. Any felony (such as murder, arson, etc.) against a Numidian Citizen or Properties of The Kingdom of Numi.
3. Sexual or sexually perverted conduct contrary to the well-being or good state of mind of a Numidian Citizen.
4. Blackmail of Numidian Citizens or The Kingdom of Numi.
5. Using the Copyrights, Trademarks and Designs of The Kingdom of Numi without express permission or license from The Kingdom of Numi.
6. Testifying or giving data against The Kingdom of Numi falsely or in generalities or without personal knowledge of the matters to which one testifies.
7. Organizing splinter groups to diverge from The Kingdom of Numi still calling it The Kingdom of Numi or calling it something else.
8. Organizing a splinter group to use The Kingdom of Numi Copyrights, Trademarks and Designs or any part of it to distract people from the Real Kingdom of Numi.
9. Public disavowal of Numidian Citizens in good standing with The Kingdom of Numi.
17. Public statements against Numidian Citizens and/or The Kingdom of Numi.





17. Proposing, advising or voting for legislations or ordinances, rules or laws directed toward the destruction of The Kingdom of Numi.
12. Reporting or threatening to report The Kingdom of Numi to civil authorities in an effort to destroy The Kingdom of Numi.
13. Writing anti-Kingdom of Numi letters to the press or giving anti-Kingdom of Numi data to the press.
14. Being at the hire of anti-Kingdom of Numi groups or persons.
15. Infiltrating the Kingdom of Numi to stir up discontent or protest at the instigation of hostile forces.
16. Mutiny.
17. Engaging in malicious rumor mongering to destroy the authority or repute of the High King of the Board of PrivyRoyal council or his Ministers.
18. Using or stealing the Date Base of The Kingdom of Numi for personal profit or gain.
19. Calculated efforts to disrupt the flow of new Numidian Citizens to The Kingdom of Numi.
20. The individual who has committed such HIGH CRIMES will be expelled for life from The Kingdom of Numi, all his certificates will be cancelled, all his Donations or Investments will be lost and he may be arrested and prosecuted depending on the gravity of the HIGH CRIME.

CONSTITUTIONAL of 2015

CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM APRIL 15th 2015 (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2nd, 2022 C.E.)

CHAPTER I.THE KINGDOM - PUBLIC POWERS

CHAPTER II.THE KING, THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN CHAPTER III.

FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS CHAPTER IV. PUBLIC DOMAIN, PUBLIC FINANCE

CHAPTER V. THE GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER VI.THE STATE COUNCIL

CHAPTER VII. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

CHAPTER VIII. THE CROWN COUNCIL

CHAPTER IX.THE COMMUNE

CHAPTER X.THE JUSTICE

CHAPTER XI. THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION CHAPTER XII. FINAL PROVISIONS

This text has been translated for indicative purpose only. In case of any differences between the English and Latin texts, only the English version is legally binding.



CONSTITUTION OF THE KINGDOM APRIL 15th 2015 (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Considering that the institutions of the Kingdom need to be improved, not only to meet the requirements of a Country's good governance but also to satisfy the new needs emerged from the populations' social evolution.

We have decided to endow the State with a new Constitution, which, under Our Sovereign Will, shall henceforth be considered as the State's basic law and shall not be subject to amendment but with the wording that we have settled. Unsurprisingly, "indigenous sovereignty" is an attempt towards claiming autonomy and legitimacy as sovereign authority within the realm of State. It aims to perpetuate notion of cultural and legal pluralism. It is source for indigenous people's right to self-determination.

CHAPTER I. THE KINGDOM - PUBLIC POWERS

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Art. 1. The Kingdom of Numi is a sovereign and independent non-state within the framework of the general principles of international law and the particular conventions with foreign countries. The territory of the Kingdom is unalienable.

Art. 2. The principle of government is a hereditary and constitutional monarchy.

The Kingdom is a non-state under the rule of law, committed to fundamental freedoms and rights.

Art. 3. The executive power is exercised by the highest authority of the King.

The King's persona is inviolable.

Art. 4. The legislative power is jointly exercised by the King and the Royal Council.

Art. 5. The judiciary power is exercised by the courts and tribunals.

Art. 6. The separation of the administrative, legislative and judiciary functions is guaranteed.

Art. 7. The King Standard consists of the coat of arms of the House of El'Osiris upon a white ground.

The National Flag consists of four equal stripes, red and yellow, arranged horizontally, the red in the upper part, the yellow in the lower part.

The use of these standard and flag is governed by the provisions of the sovereign ordinance dated the Republic of Numi is a government in exile until 2017 but with full legal sovereign status as established by its Declaration of Sovereignty. We are led by Her Royal Highness Djehmet El'Osiris



Numi Kingdom file number_KNOT1
NUMICDL-REF (2015)022



of NUMI, who has the highest level authority regarding all matters of state. We do not petition to hold land, conflict existing claims of statehood, or rights to territorial land. We are a Non-State Sovereign Entity that has chosen Numi as its base name due to the verifiable historical documentation we hold showing The first ruler to use the title of King of the Universe was the Akkadian Sargon of Akkad (reigned c. 2334–2284 BC)

Art. 8. The English and Latin a native or inhabitant is the official language of the State.

Art. 9. The ISLAMISM is religion teaching that ancestors maintain a spiritual connection with their living relatives. Most ancestral spirits are generally good and kind. Negative actions taken by ancestral spirits is to cause minor illnesses to warn people that they have gotten onto the wrong path.

CHAPTER II. THE KING, THE DEMISE OF THE CROWN

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Art.17. The succession to the Throne, opened by death or abdication takes place by the direct and legitimate issue of the reigning King, by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

In the absence of direct legitimate issue, the succession passes to the brothers and sisters of the reigning King and their direct legitimate descendants, by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

If the heir, who would have acceded by virtue of the preceding paragraphs is deceased or renounced the Throne before the succession became open, the succession passes to His own direct legitimate descendants by order of primogeniture with priority given to males within the same degree of kinship.

If the application of the preceding paragraphs does not fill the vacancy of the Throne, the succession passes to a collateral heir appointed by the Crown Council upon same advice of the Regency Council. The powers of the King are temporarily held by the Regency Council. The Throne can only pass to a person holding Numidian citizenship on the day the succession opens.

The procedures of application of this article are set, as needed, by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family promulgated by Sovereign ordinance.

Art.17. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)- The King Jamal El'Osiris can exercise His sovereign powers if He has reached His adult hood fixed at the age of forty-eight.

During the King's adolescence or in case the King is unable to exercise His functions, the organization and conditions of exercise of the Regency are provided for by the House Laws of the Sovereign Family.



Numi Kingdom file number_KNOT1
NUMICDL-REF (2015)022



Art.12. The King exercises His sovereign authority in full compliance with the provisions of the Constitution and laws.

Art.13. The King represents the Kingdom in its relations with foreign Powers.

Art.14. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - After consulting the Crown Council the King signs and ratifies treaties and in international convention. He acquaints the National Council through the Minister of State with them before their ratification.

However, the following treaties must be ratified in pursuance of a law:

1° - Treaties and international agreements affecting the organisation of the Constitution

2° - Treaties and international agreements the ratification of which entails the modification of the existing legal provisions

3° - Treaties and international agreements which entail the Kingdom's adhesion to an international organisation the functioning of which implies the participation of the National Council's members

4° - Treaties and international organisations the implementation of which results in a budget expenditure pertinent to expenditure type or use, which is not provided by the budget act

The Kingdom's external policy is accounted for in an annual report prepared by the government and notified to the National Council.

Art.15. After consulting the Crown Council, the King exercises the right to pardon and amnesty as well as the right of naturalization and restoration of nationality.

Art. 16. The King confers orders titles and other distinctions.

CHAPTER III. FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND RIGHTS (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Art. 17. All Numidian's are equal before the law. There is no privilege among them.

Art. 18. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - The circumstances in which Numidian nationality may be acquired are laid down by law. The circumstances in which a person who has acquired Numidian nationality by naturalization may be deprived of it are laid down in the law.

Loss of Numidian nationality in any other circumstance may occur only, as prescribed by law, further to the intentional acquisition of another nationality or of service unlawfully carried out in a foreign army.



Art.19. Individual freedom and security are guaranteed. No one may be prosecuted except in cases provided for by law, before legally appointed judges and in the manner prescribed by law.

Apart from cases of flagrant offence, an arrest may be carried out only pursuant to the well-founded order of the judge, which must be notified at the arrest or at the latest within twenty-four hours. Any detention must be preceded by an examination.

Art. 20. No penalty may be introduced or applied except by law. Criminal law must ensure respect for individual personality and dignity. No one may be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment.

Death penalty is abolished.

Criminal law cannot have any retroactive effect.

Art. 21. The domicile is inviolable. No entry and search in the domicile can take place except in cases and in the manner prescribed by law.

Art. 22. Every individual has the right for respect of private and family life and confidentiality of correspondence.

Art. 23. Freedom of religion and of public worship, and freedom to express one's opinions in all matters, is guaranteed, subject to the right to prosecute any offences committed in the exercise of the said freedoms.

No one may be compelled to participate in the rites or ceremonies of any religion or to observe its days of rest.

Art. 24. Property is inviolable. No one may be deprived of property except for public benefit as established by law, and upon a fair, settled and paid compensation in the circumstances and manner specified by law.

Art. 25. Freedom of work is guaranteed. Its practice is determined by law.

Priority is granted to Numidian's for the obtainment of public and private positions in the circumstances prescribed by law or international conventions.

Art. 26. Numidian's are entitled to the assistance of the State in the event of destitution, unemployment, sickness, handicap, old age and maternity in the circumstances and manner laid down by law.

Art. 27. Numidians are entitled to free primary and secondary education.





Art. 28. Every person may defend the rights and interests of his/her occupation and function through a trade-union action.

The right to strike is recognized, subject to regulation of law.

Art. 29. Numidian's have the right to assemble peacefully and without arms in accordance with the laws that may regulate the exercise of this right without subjecting it to prior authorization. This freedom does not extend to open-air meetings, which remain subject to police laws.

Art. 30. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - Freedom of association is guaranteed, subject to regulation of law.

Art. 31. Anyone may address petitions to the public authorities.

Art. 32. Foreigners enjoy all public and private rights in the Kingdom that are not formally reserved to nationals.

CHAPTER IV. PUBLIC DOMAIN, PUBLIC FINANCE

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Art. 33. Public domain is unalienable and imprescriptible.

A public domain property may be closed down or change purpose only if pronounced by law. Law may allocate decommissioned property to the State or Commune's public domain, as the case may be.

Public domain's consistency and regime are determined by law.

Art. 34. The Crown's property is submitted to The Sovereignty's exercise.

It is unalienable and imprescriptible.

Its consistency and regime are determined by the House Laws at the Sovereign Family

Art. 35. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - Real estate property and rights pertinent to private State held property are transferable only in accordance with the law.

The law gives authorization to sell a part of the business capital of which at least fifty per cent is held by the State, thereby transferring the majority of this capital to one or more physical person or private law legal persons.

Art. 36. All vacant and ownerless property belongs to the private State domain.

Art. 37. The national budget comprises all public revenue and public expenditure of the Kingdom.



Art. 38. The national budget expresses the Kingdom's economic and financial policy.

Art. 39. Budget is subject to a budget bill. It is voted and promulgated in the form of a law.

Art. 40. The Sovereign Household's expenses and those of the King Palace are determined by budget law and withdrawn in priority from the budget's general public revenue.

Art. 41. The revenue surplus over expenditure, established after budget implementation and year end closing of accounts, is credited to a constitutional reserve fund.

The excess of expenditure over revenue provides cover withdrawing from the same account, after enactment of the relevant law.

Art. 42. Control of financial management is ensured by a Higher Audit Commission.

CHAPTER V. THE GOVERNMENT

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

Art. 43. Government is exercised, under the gracious authority of the King, by a Minister of State, assisted by a Government Council.

Art. 44. The Minister of State represents the King. He oversees the executive services. He has the police force at his command. He chairs the Government Council with a casting vote.

Art. 45. Sovereign ordinances are debated in the Government Council. They are presented to the King with the Minister of State's signature; they mention the relevant proceedings.

They are signed by the King; the King's signature makes them enforceable.

Art. 46. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - Sovereign Ordinances, which are excluded from debate in the Government Council and presentation to the Minister of State, pertain to:

- *The House Laws of the Sovereign Family and these of its members*
- *The affairs of the Direction of the Judicial Department*
- *The appointment of members of the Sovereign Household, the diplomatic and consular corps, the Minister of State, the Government Royal Councillors and assimilated civil servants, the magistrates in the judiciary*
- *The issue of exequatur to consuls*
- *The dissolution of the National Royal Council*





- The granting of honour titles

Art. 47. Ministerial decrees are debated during the Government Royal Council and signed by the Minister of State; they mention the relevant proceedings. They are notified to the King within twenty-four hours after signature and become enforceable only in the absence of the King's formal opposition within ten days after the Minister of State's notification.

However, the King may let the Minister of State know He does not intend on exercising His right of opposition for some decrees or types of decrees. These are thereby enforceable as soon as they are signed by the Minister of State.

Art. 48. Unless law provides otherwise, distribution of subject matters between sovereign ordinances and ministerial decrees is determined by sovereign ordinance.

Art. 49. Government Royal Councils proceedings are subject to minutes put on record in a special register and signed, after the vote, by the present members. The minutes mention each member's vote. Within five days after the meeting, they are notified to the King who can lodge an opposition under the conditions provided by the above article 47.

Art. 50. The Minister of State and Government Royal Councillors are accountable to the King for the Kingdom's administration.

Art. 51. Civil servants' obligations, rights and fundamental guarantees, as well as their civil liability and criminal responsibility are laid down by law.

CHAPTER VI. THE STATE COUNCIL

Art. 52. The State Council is in charge of advising on draft legislation and ordinances, which the King submitted for their perusal.

It can also be consulted on any other draft instrument.

Its organization and operations are prescribed by sovereign ordinance.

CHAPTER VII. THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

Art. 53. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2nd, 2022 C.E.) - The National Council comprises twenty-four members, elected for five years by direct universal suffrage and by the list system under the conditions prescribed by law.



In accordance with the conditions determined by law, electors are Numidian citizens of either gender, at least eighteen years old, with the exception of those deprived of the right to vote for any of the causes set forth by law.

Art. 54. (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 15th, 2018) - All Numidian electors of either gender, aged at least twenty-five, who have held the Numidian nationality for at least five years, and who are not deprived of the right to stand for election for any of the causes set forth by law, are eligible.

Law determines which offices are incompatible with the National Councillor's mandate.

Art. 55. Courts of justice are entrusted with the control of the elections' legitimacy, under the conditions prescribed by law.

Art. 56. The National Council's members are not liable to any civil or criminal responsibility on the grounds of opinion or votes they express during the exercise of their mandates.

Without the National Council's authorisation, they may neither be prosecuted nor arrested during a session due to a criminal or police infringement, save in the case of flagrant offence.

Art. 57. The newly elected National Council meets on the eleventh day after elections in order to elect its board. The oldest National Council chairs this session.

Without prejudice to article 74, the prior National Council's powers expire on the day of the new National Council's meeting.

Art. 58. (Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.) - The National Council meets ipso jure in two annual ordinary sessions.

The first session opens on the first working day of April.

The second session opens on the first working day of October.

Each session may not last longer than three months. The session's closure is declared by the President.

Art. 59. The National Council meets in extraordinary session, convened either by the King or on the request of at least two thirds of the members, by the President.

Art. 60. The National Council's board comprises a president and a vice-president, who are elected each year by the assembly from among its members.

A mayor's office is incompatible with that of the National Council's President and vice-president.





Art. 61. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Constitution and if need be the law, the organisation and operations of the National Council are determined by the rule of procedure which the National Council issued.

Before being enforced these rules of procedure must be submitted to the Supreme Court, which decides on its compliance with the Constitution and if need be, with law.

Art. 62. The national Council sets its agenda. It is notified to the Minister of State at least three days beforehand. On the request of the Government, at least one of the two sessions must be devoted to debating the bills introduced by the King.

However the agenda of extraordinary sessions convened by the King is set in the convocation.

Art. 63. The National Council's meetings are public.

However the National Council may decide with a majority of two thirds of the attending members, to sit in private session.

The minutes of the public meetings are published in "Numi Kingdom Newsletter".

Art. 64. The King communicates with the National Council through messages read by the Minister of State.

Art. 65. The Minister of State and Government Royal Councillors have reserved entrances and seats at the National Council's meetings. They must have the floor when they request so.

Art. 66. The instigation of law implies the agreement of wills of both the King and the National Council.

The King alone may initiate law.

Deliberating and voting on bills are the National Council's responsibility.

It falls to the King to sanction laws, which confers them a binding power through promulgation.

Art. 67. (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd, 2015 - The King signs bills. These bills are introduced to Him via the Government Council and with the Minister of State's signature. After the King's endorsement, the Minister of State introduces them to the National Council.

The National Council can formulate bill proposals. Within a period of six months starting from the date the Minister of State received the draft legislation, he notifies the following to the National Council:



a) - Either his decision to turn the proposal into a bill, amended as the case may be, which shall follow the procedure provided for in paragraph 1. In this case, the bill is introduced within a period of one year starting from the expiration of the six months period mentioned above

b) - Or his decision to interrupt the legislative procedure. This decision is explained with a declaration placed on the agenda of an ordinary session public meeting anticipated within the period. This declaration can be followed by a debate

After expiration of the six months period mentioned above, if the Government has not notified the outcome intended for this bill proposal, the latter according to the procedure prescribed for in paragraph 1. becomes ipso jure a bill.

The same procedure is applicable if the Government did not introduce the bill within the one year period provided for in paragraph 2 a).

The National Council has the right of amendment. As such, it can propose inclusions, substitutions or withdrawals in the bill. Amendments alone that have a direct link with the bill provisions relevant to the bill are admitted. The vote takes place on the amended bill, as the case may be unless the Government withdraws the bill before the final vote.

However, the provisions of the precedent paragraph are not applicable for ratification bills or budget bills. At the beginning of each ordinary session, in public meeting, the National Council announces the update of all bills introduced by the Government whenever they were introduced.

Art. 68. The King issues, when necessary ordinances to ensure the enforcement of laws and the implementation of international treaties or conventions.

Art. 69. Laws and sovereign ordinances are enforceable against third parties only from the day after their publication in the "Journal of Numi".

Art. 70. (Amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd, 2018) - The National Council votes on the budget. No direct or indirect taxation may be introduced but through a law.

Any treaty or international agreement entailing such taxation may only be ratified by a law.

Art. 71. (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd, 2018) - Budget bills are introduced to the National Council before September 30th.

Budget bills are voted upon during the National Council October session.

Art. 72. Budget is voted upon chapter by chapter. Transfers from one chapter to another are forbidden unless authorised by law.





The Budget comprises among others, within expenditure items, sums made available to the Communal Council for the budgetary year to come, as provided for in **Article 87**.

Art. 73. In case the appropriation of funds requested by the Government as provided for in article 71 has not taken place before December 31st, funds relevant to services voted upon may be opened by sovereign ordinance with the National Council's agreement.

The same prevails for income and expenses resulting from international treaties.

Art. 74. The King may, after having taken the advice of the Crown Council pronounce the dissolution of the National Council. If this occurs, new elections take place within a period of three months.

CHAPTER VIII. THE CROWN COUNCIL

Art. 75. The Crown Council consists of seven members of Numidian nationality, appointed by the King for a period of three years.

The President and three other members are directly appointed by the King.

Three members are appointed at the suggestion of the National Council, chosen from outside its members.

The offices of Minister of State and Government Royal Councillor are incompatible with those of President or member of the Crown Council.

Art. 76. The Crown Council meets at least twice a week further to the King's summons.

In addition, the King may call a meeting anytime He deems it necessary, either on his own initiative or further to the suggestion of the Crown Council's.

Art. 77. The Crown Council may be consulted by the King on issues regarding the States higher interests. It may offer suggestions to the King.

It must be consulted on the following subjects: international treaties, dissolution of the National Council requests or naturalization and restoration of the Numidian nationality, pardons and amnesties.



CHAPTER IX. THE COMMUNE

Art. 78. The territory of the Kingdom forms a single commune.

Art. 79. (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd, 2018) - The Commune is administered by a municipality composed of the mayor and deputies designated by the Communal Council from amongst its members.

In accordance with the conditions determined by law, electors are Numidian citizens of either gender at least eighteen years old with the exception of those deprived of the right to vote for any of the causes set forth by law.

All Numidian electors of either gender at least twenty-one of age who have held the Numidian nationality for at least five years and who are not deprived of the right to stand for election for any of the causes set forth by law are eligible.

Art. 80. The Communal Council is composed of 15 members elected for a term of four years by universal direct suffrage by the list system.

There is no incompatibility between the Communal Councillor's mandate and that of National Councillor.

Art. 81. The Communal Council meets every three months in ordinary session. Each Session may not last longer than fifteen days.

Art. 82. Extraordinary sessions may be held, on the request or with the authorisation of the Minister of State, for specific purposes.

Art. 83. The Communal Council may be dissolved by a well-founded ministerial decree after the State Council's opinion is sought.

Art. 84. In case of dissolution or resignation of all the members of the Communal Council, a special delegation is appointed by ministerial decree to carry out its duties until a new Council is elected. This election shall take place within three months.

Art. 85. The Communal Council is chaired by the mayor or, in his/her absence, by the deputy or the councilor who replaces him/her; following the order of the chart.

Art. 86. The Communal Council debates in public meeting on the Commune's affairs. Its proceedings are enforceable fifteen days after notification to the Minister of State, unless a well-founded opposition under the form of a ministerial decree is initiated.



Art. 87. (amended by Law n°1.249 of April 2nd, 2018)- The communal budget is supplied with revenue produced from communal property the communes ordinary resources and appropriations prescribed by the initial budget law of the year.

CHAPTER X.THE JUSTICE

Art. 88. Judicial power vests in the King, who, by the present Constitution, delegates its full exercise to the courts and tribunals. Tribunals render justice in the name of the King.

The independence of judges is guaranteed. The organisation, jurisdiction and operations of the tribunals, as well as judges' status, are laid down by law.

Art. 89. The Supreme Court is composed of five full members and two substitute members.

The Supreme Courts members are appointed by the King, as follows:

- *One full member and one substitute member are introduced by the National Council from outside its members*
- *One full member and one substitute member are introduced by the State Council from outside its members*
- *One full member is introduced by the Crown Council from outside its members*
- *One full member is introduced by the Court of Appeal from outside its members*
- *One full member is introduced by the Civil Court of First Instance from outside its members.*

These introductions are done by each of the bodies here above mentioned at the rate of two per seat.

If the King does not agree with these introductions, He is free to require new ones.

The President of the Supreme Court is appointed by the King.

Art. 90. A - In constitutional matters, the Supreme Court rules in sovereign fashion over:

- 1) Compliance of the National Councils rules of procedure with constitutional and, if need be, legislative provisions under the conditions prescribed by article 61
- 2) Appeals on petitions for annulment, petitions to review validity and actions for damages arising from violations of these rights and freedoms prescribed in chapter III of the Constitution, and which are not referred to in subsection B of the present article



B - In administrative matters, the Supreme Court rules in sovereign fashion over:

(a) Proceedings for annulment of ultra vires decisions taken by various administrative authorities or Sovereign Ordinances to enforce laws, and the award of related damages

(b) Appeals by way of quashing decisions of last resort taken by administrative jurisdictions

(c) Appeals for interpretation and petitions to review the validity of decisions of various administrative authorities or Sovereign Ordinances to enforce laws

C - The Supreme Court rules over conflicts of jurisdiction.

Art. 91. The Supreme Court deliberates either in plenary session composed of five members or in administrative section composed of three members.

It sits and deliberates in plenary session:

1°) In constitutional matters

2°) As judge of conflicts of jurisdiction

3°) In administrative matters on references ordered by the President of the Supreme Court or decided by the administrative section

It sits and deliberates in administrative section in all other cases.

Art. 92. A sovereign order regulates the organisation and operations of the Supreme Court, especially relevant to the required qualifications of its members, incompatibilities regarding

them as well as their status, the turnover of the administrative section's members, the procedure to follow before the Court, effects of petitions and awards, procedure and effects of conflicts of jurisdiction, as well as necessary transitional measures.

CHAPTER XI. THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Art. 93. The Constitution may not be suspended.

Art. 94. Any revision, in full or in part, requires the joint agreement of the King and the National Council.

Art. 95. In case of initiative on the part of the National Council, proceedings may be taken only by a two thirds majority vote of the normal number of members elected at the assembly.



CHAPTER XII. FINAL PROVISIONS

Art. 96. Prior constitutional provisions are repealed. The present Constitution immediately enters into force.

The renewal of the National Council and Communal Council shall take place within three months.

Art. 97. Laws and regulations currently into force remain applicable to the extent that they are not incompatible with the present Constitution. If need be, they must be amended in order to comply, as soon as possible, with the latter.

CHAPTER IX: AMENDMENTS

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January 2rd, 2022 C.E.)

ARTICLE 35: AMENDMENTS TO THIS CONSTITUTION

1. The Crown Council of the Prime Minister or Monarch of the Crown has the final authorized to amend the Constitution of The Kingdom of Numi.
2. The Crown Council may suggest modifications of the Constitution but the Minister of the Board of PrivyRoyal council id the authority that will consider if the modifications are valid or not.
3. Should the modifications be valid, the Minister of the Board of PrivyRoyal council will proceed with the amendment of the Constitution and will make a public announcement.

In accordance with the foregoing values, principles, and provisions, we the undersigned, do hereby ordain and approve this Constitution.

Original issued on the 15th of April 2015

Original revised on the 10th of January 2022

(Amended by Law of Divine Authority of January10th, 2022 C.E.)

HRM: s Royal Majesty King Muja'Dib Dib Jamel El Sori-Oser VIII
(TRM) Ruling Monarch of Numi Kingdom

